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sengers was advised. Steamship *Gallia*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 391 steerage passengers and 148 pieces of large baggage; 500 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 8 steerage passengers was advised.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended July 5, 1902, there were officially reported at Naples 3 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Cholera reported at Nagasaki—Plague at Canton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you for the information of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, that this Department is in receipt of 2 telegrams, one under date of July 19, from the consul of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan, which reads, "Cholera," and the other dated July 21, 1902, from the consul at Canton, China, reading, "Influenza almost epidemic, plague sporadic, Canton."

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Cholera at Mogi.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you for the information of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the consul of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan, dated the 22d instant, reading as follows: "Cholera, Mogi." * * *

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report from Yokohama—Cholera in Saga Ken.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 23, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this office during the week ended June 21, 1902. Bills of health were issued to 6 vessels with a personnel of 716 passengers and 445 crew; 461 steerage passengers were bathed and their baggage was disinfected by formaldehyd. Yokohama remains free from quarantinable disease.

The cholera situation in Saga Ken shows no tendency to improvement; on the contrary, the disease seems to be spreading. From the beginning of the epidemic (about June 1) to June 20, 41 cases have been reported with 15 deaths. It is deemed probable that the infection was introduced from Shanghai. The great majority of Japanese emigrant-bound for Hawaii and the United States take ship at Yokohama; a

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large percentage of these come from the island of Kyushu, fortunately only a small number, as a rule, from the infected prefecture.

It is understood that the Japanese authorities are acting energetically to prevent the progress of the epidemic.

A case of cholera, terminating fatally on the 15th instant, is reported from Iki Gori, Nagasaki Ken.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

Report from Yokohama—Cholera in Saga Ken, Nagasaki Ken, Tokyo Fu, and Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 28, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health issued at this office during the week ended June 28, 1902. There were inspected 6 vessels with a personnel of 407 crew and 834 passengers; 554 steerage passengers were bathed and 712 pieces of steerage baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd. The port of Yokohama remains free from quarantinable disease.

Elsewhere in the Empire of Japan the cholera situation is becoming more threatening. Reports received up to June 27 show for Saga Ken, where the disease first appeared, from outbreak to date, 47 cases, with 26 deaths; Nagasaki Ken, 3 cases, 2 deaths; the island of Formosa, 11 cases, 5 deaths; Tokyo Fu, 5 cases, 3 deaths.

The presence of cholera in Tokyo has an important bearing on the work of the Service at this port, only 18 miles distant by rail. It is noted that the diagnosis has been confirmed bacteriologically and that cases have occurred in widely separated districts of the city.

Passengers for the United States who may have been exposed to infection are detained under observation here for five days; invoices are being carefully scrutinized, although it is believed that at present the danger of the spread of the contagion through freight is practically nil. Correspondence with Acting Assistant Surgeon Fowler at Kobe shows that he is enforcing restrictive measures similar to those existing here. I take pleasure in acknowledging valuable information received from United States Consul Harris at Nagasaki relative to the cholera situation in his district. It should be mentioned that the cases of cholera reported from Nagasaki Ken possess very limited significance for quarantine officers abroad. Two of the cases, it seems, occurred on the small island of Iki, against which the rest of Japan maintains quarantine, and 1 case on a detained vessel.

Rather numerous cases of plague are from time to time reported from Taipeh and elsewhere in Formosa, but no detailed report has recently been received.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NICARAGUA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, July 18, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 12, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and